

Extracts.

IN KITTERY CHURCHYARD.

"Mary, wife of Charles Chantry, died April 23, 1768, in the 24th year of her age."

Crushing the scathed scabbies in the grass,
I knelt to read the glowing stone. Alas!
How short a sojourn here! A hundred years
And more have vanished, with their smiles and tears.

Since here he laid, upon an April day,
Sweet Mary Chantry in the grave away.
A hundred years since here her lover stood
Beside her grave in such despairing mood.

And yet from out the vanished past I hear
His cry of anguish sounding deep and clear,
And all my heart with piteous wails, as though
To-day's bright sun were looking on his woe.

"Of such a wife, O righteous Heaven! bestow,
Whence for me, what joy an earth is left."
Still from my memory's grove the green grass grows,
Still flow the sorrows from mine eyes, alas!

Alas, poor tortured soul! I look away
From this dark stone—how brilliant shone the day
A low wall, over which the roses shed
Their perfumed petals, shade the quiet dead.

And a little and the tiny square
Stands in the broad and laughing field so fair,
And green grass grows on the gentle slope so low,
And all about the wild birds fit and true.

And but a stone's throw southward, the blue sea
Bells sparkling in and singing incessantly,
Lovely as any dream the peaceful place,
And scarcely changed since on her gentle face.

For the last time on that April day
He gazed, and felt, for him, all beauty lay
Beside his grave, for him, all beauty lay
Beside his grave, for him, all beauty lay.

I look the bright world through eyes with tears so dim
I look the bright world through eyes with tears so dim
I look the bright world through eyes with tears so dim
I look the bright world through eyes with tears so dim.

"I can shall follow the same dreary way
That leads and ends to the coast of day."
His only hope! But when slow thick and fast
Firmly with him, and kindly, and he fast.

The storm and stress of strong and piercing pain
Yielding at last, and he grew calm again,
Doubtless he found another mate before
He followed Mary to the happy shore!

But none the less his grief appeals to me
Who sit and listen to the engine's hum
Tells countless summer days, beside the stone
He made to ease his bitter mood.

And in mine eyes I feel the foolish tears
For I have loved, and dead a hundred years!
—Admiral, Monthly.

ESOP'S FABLES.
We have nothing to do with those trite
Little maxims as full of sugar and salt,
As rapid in action. The numerous self-consolation
Of the fox who found the grapes sour
Which were out of his reach (although in itself
One of the highest examples of the fable,
And containing the germs of a more subtle art—
The folly of the dog who snarled at
The shadow of his bone, and thus lost both
Shadow and substance—or the terrible fall
Force beyond all argument, of that king
Who has made "the lion's share" into
A proverb, are too perfect for anything but
Simple repetition. We cannot improve upon
them, nor develop them; for those sides
of the mind against which their wonderful
savage is directed, are exactly as they were
when Esop wrote, and any addition to his
rapid tale must be a disadvantage to it.
—Blackwood's Magazine.

BLUFFING A PEDLAR.
He was a persevering trader, and never
would be bluffed off with a short answer.
From one house in particular he received
continued rebuffs and assurances that nothing
was wanted. Nevertheless, he made his
calls steadily with each regular round, till he
became a regular pest. One bitterly cold
day the bell rang, and the good lady hastened
to get her hands from the dough in
which they were busy, to answer the call;
when she raised the door she stood the
everlasting pedlar. "Any thing, my lady,
my lady?" "Have you any tin kettles?"
"Yes, ma'am; and away he goes to bring
the samples, chucking at the idea that his
sales was so successful at last. The things
were brought, and tin pans were next in-
quired for. The pans were brought, and
other articles purchased, to even different
kinds, till a goodly collection of the pedlar's
load had been transferred to the house."

"Is there anything else you want, ma'am?"
"Oh, no—I don't want any of these; I
only asked you if you had them. The
pedlar was fairly 'sold.' He has never
called at that house since." —American Paper.

KNOWLEDGE—SACRED ANTHO-
LOGY.
A philosopher was thus exhorting his sons
—"My dear children, acquire knowledge, for
on worldly riches and possessions no reliance
can be placed: rank will be of no use out of
your own country, and on a journey, money
is in danger of being lost; for either the thief
may carry it off, or the robber may seize it.
But knowledge is a perpetual possession. It
is a perennial spring of wealth, and if a man
of education comes to be opulent, yet he need
not be sorrowful, for knowledge of itself is
riches. There once happened an insurrection
in Damascus, where every one deserted his
habitation. The wise son of a peasant be-
came the king's minister, and the stupid
son of the Vizier was reduced to seek shelter
in the village. If you want a paternal in-
heritance, acquire from your father knowl-
edge, for his wealth may be spent in ten
days." They asked Imam Mursheed Moham-
med Ben Moushahed Ghazali (on whom be
the mercy of God!) by what means he had
attained such a degree of knowledge? He
replied, "In this manner, whenever I did
not know, I was not ashamed to inquire
about." There will be reasonable hopes of
recovery when you get a skillful physician to
feel your pulse. Inquire about everything
that you do not know; since, for the small
trouble of asking, you will be guided in the
respectable road of knowledge." —The Sacred
Anthology. By Messrs Daniel Connors.

THE SWISS ALPS.
If we conceive the Swiss Alps to resemble
a huge natural temple, in which are preserved
the remains of extinct races; and if we could
discover the entrance to this temple, in order
to trace out from these remains the processes
of this extended life, then the Alps appear
to be the lowest and the most ancient stage
of the edifice, before which the Dent de Mor-
cles and the Dent du Midi tower as two gi-
gantic pyramids standing at the entrance of
the immense structure. At the foot of these
vast mountains lie rocky masses of the most
ancient geological formation, belonging
to the true coal-bearing, or carboniferous, pe-
riod. These are little more than a mass of cre-
taceous impressions, the substance of the plants
having been destroyed, and replaced by a light
talcose deposition, which causes the fibrous
marks left in the stone to gleam with a sil-
very outline, as though they were finely
traced, or mechanically electro-plated, on a
dark ground. Some specimens of this natu-
re, brought from the Col d'Antenne, near
Chamouni, by one of our observant
Alpine Clubmen, to be seen in the collection of
fossil plants in the British Museum. As
illustrations of the scanty vegetable remains
in Switzerland of the carboniferous era
they are highly interesting, but the whole
Alpine remains of fossil flora of this pe-
riod is insignificant when compared
with the abundant and varied similar
remains collected from our British coal
measures and stored up in our national
geological and mineralogical collections, and in
the museums of several of our provincial towns.
Switzerland is not a coal-producing, but a coal-
consuming country, drawing most of its supply
from the pits of Saarbrück, and those of
St. Etienne, and partly from those of
Westphalia and the Vosges. —Edinburgh Re-
viewer.

THE PERSIAN CAPITAL.

Tehran is situated in a large plain, twelve
miles south of the Elburz Mountains, and a
few miles west of the ruins of the ancient
city of Rhé (the Rhages of the Achaemen-
ids), which occupies a considerable extent of
ground, and has supplied some of the build-
ing materials for the modern city. The plain
to the east and west of Tehran is populous,
and many pretty villages, nestled in the green
valleys of the Elburz, to the north. On ap-
proaching the city, from the Isfahan road,
a few domes and a great deal of verdure
are visible above the walls. Tehran is
about eleven miles in circumference,
surrounded by a curtain wall, and bastioned
rampart and ditch of modern profile. Two-
thirds of the space included within the
circuit is still unbuild on. The old streets
narrow, and the bazaars inferior architec-
turally to those of Shiraz. The chief build-
ing of consequence is the Ark, or "Citadel,"
containing one of the palaces of the Shah,
which consists of many apartments built
round courts or maidans, where chess trees
are planted round large ornamental water
tanks. The Ark was surrounded by a wall,
with turrets, and a dry ditch, and was entered
by a gateway. These sides of the wall
formed part of the outer fortification, and
the remaining one was within the city. Im-
mediately upon passing the drawbridge and
the gate, there was a range of armourers'
workshops, enclosed within an arched
lunette, through which the road passed
into the maidan, or square, entered by a
gate which immediately faces the principal
entrance of the palace, called the "Dar-
khaneh-Shah, or "Gate of the King's House."
It leads into the different courts, gardens,
heraus, and offices of the palace. A General
Sketch of the History of Persia. By Clements
R. Markham.

A FORMER KING OF ASHANTEE.
We had been taught to prepare for a
surprise, but it was unexpected. We were
directed to the eastern side of the mound to
a door of green reeds, which excluded the
crowd, and admitted us through a short
avenue to the King's garden, an area equal
to one of the large squares in London. The
breezes were strong and constant. In the
centre, four large umbrellas of new scarlet
cloth were fixed, under which the King's
dining table (bolstered for the occasion),
and covered in the most imposing manner;
his many plates were well disposed, and silver
forks, knives, and spoons (Colonial Torrance's)
were plentifully laid. The large silver
waiter supported a roasting pig in the
centre of the other dishes on the table were
roasted fowls, geese, swans, partridges, &c., &c. On the ground on one side of the
table were various soups, and every sort of
vegetable; and elevated panels with the
other side, were oranges, pines, and other
fruits; sugar-candy, Port and Madeira wines,
spirits and Dutch cordials, with glasses.
Before we sat down the King sat up, and
said, that as we had come out to see him, we
must receive the following present from his
hands: two ounces four grains of gold, one
sleep and one large hog for the officers, ten
slices to the linguists, and five slices to our
servants. We never saw a dinner more
handsomely served, and never ate a better.
On our expressing our relief, the King sat
up, and said, that as we had come out to see him,
we must receive the following present from his
hands: two ounces four grains of gold, one
sleep and one large hog for the officers, ten
slices to the linguists, and five slices to our
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ORIGIN OF THE KILTS.
Scotchmen have wisely taken advantage of
the picturesque incidents of their history, of
adopting them to modern tastes and habits,
smoothing away and obliterating the rough-
ness of savage life, and presenting to living
generations a picture of their ancestors as
former days. Thus the kilt is now adopted
as if it had always been the clothing of the
Gael, and the heraldic colours of the tartans
are insisted upon as distinctive heritages
derived from ancient days. Yet there can
be but little doubt that the introduction of
clearly-marked differences in tartans, as be-
longing to different clans, is of very recent date,
and the kilt in its present elaborate form is
not the garment worn by the ancestors of the
Scotchmen of the present day. The earliest
inhabitants of Scotland, as is usual with sav-
ages, disregarded clothing altogether, and
preferred fighting or hunting unrestrained
by any covering. Pellerin relates an anec-
dote of one of the ancient kings, who,
having been educated in civilized life, had
assumed the command of his troops clad in
a kilt should be. Seeing one of his followers
lying down on the snowy ground unprotected
by covering of any sort, he asked him if he
were not cold. The man said, "Is your
face cold?" "No," replied the king.
Neither do I feel cold," returned the
king, "for I am clothed in kilt." The first
coverings worn were, of course, the skins of
animals; but later, when woollen cloths be-
gan to be made in Scotland, the people clothed
themselves in parti-coloured blankets.
These plaids among the Lowlanders were of
serviceable and sober hues, but the less civil-
ized Highlanders delighted in gorgeous and
brilliant patterns, and introduced the kilt in
colours they were unable to produce from herbs
or blood and lime. The chequered pattern
was universal, but there are no records to
prove that any particular pattern was adopted
as the attire of any clan or family. It is
the fashion now to insist that the object in
relating these colours was to assume the
first of the order, from which, given in a
list, covered the earth in each district,
so that Highlander should be distinguish-
ed from the ground he stood upon. It is re-
lated that when a Southerner, who walked
over the verdant braes along the Spey, asked
the Duke of Gordon where his followers were,
that chief gave a whistle, and up sprang a
score of Gordon in their green and yellow
tartan, who had been taken by the stranger
for so many false bushes. As the necessity
of keeping the blanket or plaid on the person
became more common, cords, straps, and
buckles were used to secure it, and after a
while the upper portions assumed the shape
of a coat; while the lower hung loosely down
to the knee, a girdle or belt being worn round
the waist. Some specimens of this natu-
re, brought from the Col d'Antenne, near
Chamouni, by one of our observant
Alpine Clubmen, to be seen in the collection of
fossil plants in the British Museum. As
illustrations of the scanty vegetable remains
in Switzerland of the carboniferous era
they are highly interesting, but the whole
Alpine remains of fossil flora of this pe-
riod is insignificant when compared
with the abundant and varied similar
remains collected from our British coal
measures and stored up in our national
geological and mineralogical collections, and in
the museums of several of our provincial towns.
Switzerland is not a coal-producing, but a coal-
consuming country, drawing most of its supply
from the pits of Saarbrück, and those of
St. Etienne, and partly from those of
Westphalia and the Vosges. —Edinburgh Re-
viewer.

Insurance.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COM-
PANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant Policies
against Fire to the extent of £60,000 on any
one FIRST-CLASS RISK.

At Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%)
will be made on the premium charged on all
insurances, such RETURN being payable on the
issue of the Policy.

GILB. LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
883 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here,
in London, or at the principal ports of India,
Australia, and America.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%)
upon the current local rates will be allowed on
all premium charged for insurances; such dis-
count being deducted at the time of the issue
of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSU-
RANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.
AFTER this date, a Brokerage of Thirty-three
and one-third per cent. (33 1/3%) will be
allowed by this Company on all insurances to
CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and
the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the Brokerage will
be ten per cent. (10%) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents,
11 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, AND
SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Established 1803.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for
the above Company, are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £100,000
on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same,
at the following rates, subject to a discount of
20%.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses,
removed from Town, and their Contents, at
their Contents, at 1 per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses,
used exclusively as such, and their Contents,
at 1 per cent. per annum.
Godowns, Offices,
Shops, &c., and their Contents,
at 1 per cent. per annum.

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.
Not exceeding ten days, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month, 2/3 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding three months, 3/4 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding six months, 4/5 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding nine months, 5/6 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding twelve months, the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
11 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by
this Company on the Premium on RISKS
to ports west of Hongkong, will be Ten per
cent. (10%) only, on ALL OTHER INSURANCES
a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per
cent. (33 1/3%) will be allowed, as heretofore.

OLIPHANT & Co.,
General Agents,
11 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

NOTICE.
ON and after the present date a rebate of
Twenty-three and one-third per cent. (23 1/3%)
(33 1/3%) will be allowed on all insurances granted
by this Company.

By order of the Consulting Committee,
AUGUSTINE HEAD & Co.,
General Agents,
11 Hongkong, 1st November, 1873.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.
ON and after SATURDAY, the 1st Novem-
ber, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-
third per cent. (33 1/3%), will be allowed on all
insurances granted by this Association.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
11 Hongkong, 30th October, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to accept risks against Fire, subject to a
bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents,
11 Hongkong, 16th November, 1873.

PERCHIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a dis-
count of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the
current local rates of premium will be allowed
upon insurances effected with this Company.

Insurance.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COM-
PANY OF MANCHESTER AND
LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at Hong-
kong, Canton, Pootung, Shanghai, and Han-
kow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at
Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
11 Hongkong, 15th October, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

NOTICE.
POLICIES granted at current rates on Ma-
rine Risks to all parts of the World. In
accordance with the Company's Articles of As-
sociation, Two-thirds of the Profits are dis-
tributed annually to Contributors, whether Share-
holders or not, in proportion to the net amount
of Premium contributed by each, the remaining
third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLIPHANT & Co.,
General Agents,
11 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS £400,000 TABLE.
POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all
parts of the World at current rates.

This Association will accept risks, and pro-
vide out of the earnings, first for an interest
dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital,
and thereafter distribute among Policy holders
annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the
Underwriting Business, pro rata to amount of
premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
11 Hongkong, 21st July, 1873.

Insurance.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant Policies
against Fire to the extent of £60,000 on any
one FIRST-CLASS RISK.

At Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%)
will be made on the premium charged on all
insurances, such RETURN being payable on the
issue of the Policy.

GILB. LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
883 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here,
in London, or at the principal ports of India,
Australia, and America.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%)
upon the current local rates will be allowed on
all premium charged for insurances; such dis-
count being deducted at the time of the issue
of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSU-
RANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.
AFTER this date, a Brokerage of Thirty-three
and one-third per cent. (33 1/3%) will be
allowed by this Company on all insurances to
CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and
the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the Brokerage will
be ten per cent. (10%) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents,
11 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, AND
SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Established 1803.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for
the above Company, are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £100,000
on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same,
at the following rates, subject to a discount of
20%.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses,
removed from Town, and their Contents, at
their Contents, at 1 per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses,
used exclusively as such, and their Contents,
at 1 per cent. per annum.
Godowns, Offices,
Shops, &c., and their Contents,
at 1 per cent. per annum.

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.
Not exceeding ten days, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month, 2/3 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding three months, 3/4 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding six months, 4/5 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding nine months, 5/6 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding twelve months, the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents,
11 Hongkong, 21st November, 1873.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

AFTER this date, the Brokerage allowed by
this Company on the Premium on RISKS
to ports west of Hongkong, will be Ten per
cent. (10%) only, on ALL OTHER INSURANCES
a Brokerage of Thirty-three and One-third per
cent. (33 1/3%) will be allowed, as heretofore.

OLIPHANT & Co.,
General Agents,
11 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS'
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

Insurance.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a dis-
count of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the
current local rates of premium will be allowed
upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.,
Agents,
11 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire in the above Com-
pany at current rates, subject to a discount of
20 per cent.

DOE S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company,
11 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF 1700.
BIG MAJESTY KINGDOM OF THE FIRST
OF 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation, are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here,
in London, or at the principal ports of India,
China, and America.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates.

A DISCOUNT OF 20% ALLOWED.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000,
on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
11 Hongkong, 24th July, 1872.

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant Policies
against Fire to the extent of £60,000 on any
one FIRST-CLASS RISK.

At Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%)
will be made on the premium charged on all
insurances, such RETURN being payable on the
issue of the Policy.

GILB. LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company,
883 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.
Policies at current rates, payable either here,
in London, or at the principal ports of India,
Australia, and America.

A DISCOUNT OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%)
upon the current local rates will be allowed on
all premium charged for insurances; such dis-
count being deducted at the time of the issue
of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSU-
RANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.
AFTER this date, a Brokerage of Thirty-three
and one-third per cent. (33 1/3%) will be
allowed by this Company on all insurances to
CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and
the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the Brokerage will
be ten per cent. (10%) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents,
11 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

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Not exceeding ten days, 1/2 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month, 2/3 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding three months, 3/4 of the annual rate.
Not exceeding six months, 4/5 of the annual rate.
Not